

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXX.....No. 295

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—GRIFFITHS, DANCING, &c.—

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLAPRICES, &c.—OLD DARK TOMES.

DODWORTH HALL, 206 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO CONCERTS.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 240 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLAPRICES, &c.—

BROADWAY ATHLETIC HALL, Broadway.—MOVING PICTURES OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ENTHUSIASM! STREET—BURLAPRICES, &c.—

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 3 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, October 23, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.

Year Ending May 1, 1865.

Times.....\$1,095,000

Herald.....368,150

Tribune.....252,000

Evening Post.....169,427

World.....100,000

Sun.....151,073

Express.....90,545

New York Herald.....\$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....\$71,292

NOTICE.

New York Herald Building.

To MASON, IRON, MARBLE AND DOORCASE STONE WORKERS.

Proposals will be received until October 25 for a Fire-Proof Building, to be erected for the NEW YORK HERALD ESTABLISHMENT, on Broadway, Park row and Ann street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect, No. 179 Broadway.

THE NEWS.

The substance of President Johnson's remarks on the subject of reconstruction in the Southern States, during a recent private interview with him, is given, with the President's approval, by Major George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts. The President, in reply to the remark that the democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, intimated that the democratic party had discovered that he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to come up to his standard, and he hoped it would succeed in doing so. He re-announced his doctrine that, notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, they were never out of the Union, but that by their rebellious course they had forfeited their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of which as soon as practicable he considers the chief duty of the time. This, he says, cannot be done in a moment; but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever deprive of their former civil rights even a majority of those who were excluded in the amnesty proclamation; but he intended that they should be for pardon, and thus realize the eternity of their crime. He is in favor of allowing the negroes who have served in the army, those who can read and write, and those who are possessed of certain other qualifications, to vote, but does not think it is politic or that he has the right to force these conditions on the white people of the South, though he believes that they will ere long concede this privilege to the freedmen. The President also favors basing representation in Congress on the number of qualified voters instead of on population, as at present.

The closing scenes in the North Carolina Convention, which adjourned on Thursday last, are fully described in our despatches from Raleigh. A singular announcement was made by the chairman, to the effect that after diligent search he was unable to procure a national flag to hoist over the Capitol, and had to send to New York for one. Nothing, it is said, but the timely receipt of the telegram from President Johnson, saying that North Carolina should at once and forever renounce every dollar of indebtedness contracted to assist the rebellion, prevented the starting off by the secession members of a vote on the ordinance completely ignoring that debt, as they had their plans fully and actually laid for the purpose. But on the reading of the President's despatch the ordinance was immediately taken up and passed amid cheering and great enthusiasm, there being but a few negative votes. The proposed amendment to submit it to a vote of the people was not adopted. The ordinance which was passed for the organization in some of the counties of a militia force to suppress outlaws has, it is understood, the approval of the national military authorities. Resolutions were adopted requesting the President to restore to the people of North Carolina all their constitutional rights, to remove the military, and to transfer civilian prisoners to the civil authorities. The Convention will assemble again in May next.

South Carolina news one day later than that published yesterday was brought by the steamship Emily B. Seward, which arrived here yesterday, from Charleston on Thursday last. The city, however, is the only portion of the State from which we have any returns of the election, which took place on the previous day. There James L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the national House of Representatives, received seven hundred and eighty votes for Governor, and the rebel ex-General Wade Hampton six hundred and twenty-one votes. General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, had an interview with the Mayor of Charleston, and expressed the hope that he would be able to adjust the difficulties between the whites and blacks on the coast.

Several persons had been recovered from the ruins of the fire of Wednesday last and subsequently died.

A number of bodies were still buried under the debris. A picture, but not a pleasant one to look at, of the political and social state of affairs in the reconstructed State of Mississippi is presented in our Jackson correspondence. The Legislature, which met on last Monday, has some difficult work before it, the worst of which, probably, is the reconstruction of the State. It is a shocking condition. The debt of the commonwealth is large; but, though many of the people have a second resort to the expedient of repudiation, it is thought that Mississippi has had enough of this, and will not again try it, except so far as regards that portion of her indebtedness contracted to assist the rebellion, all of which, it is believed, will be ignored. Another knotty question with which the members will have to deal is that in relation to admitting negro testimony in the courts. A majority of them are said to be in favor of this concession, as indicated by their election of Governor Sharkey, who insists on it, to the position of United States Senator, and by their choosing for State Printer a gentleman who also favors it. These are only two of the many difficulties with which this Legislature will have to wrestle, as industry generally throughout the State has been paralyzed by the war, and there is a great lack of the active energy necessary to reconstruct it. Some gentlemen but cruel jokers have hoisted the Mississippi negroes with a story that on next Christmas day the government intends to give each of them a tract of land, and hence many of them refuse to enter into contracts with the planters for a period extending beyond that time.

The approaching change in our relations with China is discussed with earnestness in the English press. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times states that hitherto the American national representatives have been treated with ill-concealed dislike, and in some instances with contempt. He attributes this fact partly to the absence of an American fleet in Chinese waters, and partly to the habit of making consuls out of minor clerics. Now that a United States fleet is on the road to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the usual diplomatic relations of the two countries. The same speculator whether the first introduction of the American fleet will not be of a hostile character. The American citizen bourgeoisie, for whose restoration an imperative demand has been made by the United States Consul, is believed to have been either starved or executed. The Liverpool Post believes that in future British chances in China will be considerably affected by American rivalry.

Several official documents from members and agents of the government of the republic of Mexico, in relation to the imperial usurpation on Mexican soil and its grants to foreigners and contractors with them, appear in this morning's issue of the Herald. They consist of communications from Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister in Washington, and Mr. Navarro, Mexican Consul General in this city, a proclamation of President Juarez, decrees of the Mexican Congress and circular letters from two members of Juarez's cabinet, in all of which the imperial invasion is strongly protested against, and citizens of the United States as well as other capitalists are warned that the grants to them by Maximilian of railroads, telegraphs, mining and other internal improvements will never be recognized by the provisional government of Mexico, and that all contracts entered into with his government will be declared null and void by the Congress of the republic, and subject the contractors to stipulated pains and penalties. We have also, in the prospectus of a Broadway banking firm, some explanation of the object of General Carvajal's mission to this country. A loan to the Mexican republic of thirty millions of dollars will to-day be placed on the market, the bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and to draw seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually. In addition to the faith of the republic and of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, there are pledged for the redemption of this loan five millions of acres of agricultural and five hundred thousand acres of mineral lands.

Another interesting article on local politics published in our columns to-day reviews the present condition of the field in this city and gives some indications of what will be the results of the canvass for the two branches of the State Legislature.

The members of the provincial government and their supporters in Canada are in a state of great agitation in regard to the Fenian movement, as described by our Toronto correspondence. The Fenian order has been known to exist there for years, but has occasioned little concern until the occurrence of recent events. Owing to what has transpired in this country, England and Ireland, the Canadian government has, it is said, organized and distributed throughout the province a force of spies; great activity is reported to prevail in military affairs, changes in the disposition of troops being made, garrisons being strengthened in regions where the Irish preponderate, investigations regarding the loyalty of officers and soldiers being instituted, and arms being distributed for the use of citizens known to be opposed to Fenian designs. The customs authorities are nervous over the recent large importations of war materials, which is believed to culminate in the Fenian war into the hands of Fenians, and it is rumored that the present movements in Ireland are merely a ruse, and that the grand design is, when England has thrown her troops into that country, that the armed forces of the order on this side of the Atlantic shall seize Canada, declare it an independent State, and place it under the protection of the United States.

It is expected that the Fenian Congress in Philadelphia will conclude its business by Tuesday of this week. Many of the members have already left for their homes. The work of the Congress is said to have been thoroughly done, and the participants are delighted at the results of their labors.

The ex-rebel ram Stonewall, which has been for a considerable time lying in the harbor of Havana, where she was surrendered to our government by the Spanish authorities, is to be conveyed to this country by the steamers Rhode Island and Hornet. The latter vessel sailed from Washington on Saturday last, and it is expected that the Rhode Island will leave to-day.

The result of the examination on Saturday last, as stated by the examining physicians, of the physical condition of Wirz, the Andersonville prisoner, permission for which, at his request, was granted by the court, was to show that he is in a very feeble and emaciated condition, produced by disease and injuries received, and that some of the bones of his right arm are incapable of performing their natural functions. The object of this examination is to demonstrate that Wirz was physically incapable of committing the acts of cruelty with which he is charged. The physicians stated that he could not now commit them without great injury to himself, but was unable to decide positively from the symptoms whether such was his condition a year ago.

It is said to have been decided, in accordance with a recently delivered opinion of Attorney General Speed, that colored volunteers are entitled to the same bounties as white soldiers, and paymasters are instructed to pay them accordingly.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment of New York Volunteers, Colonel Waltemire, arrived here yesterday, preparatory to being mustered out of service. The regiment was raised in Brooklyn, and now numbers about three hundred men.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Quintard, the recently consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, preached yesterday afternoon to a large and fashionable congregation in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

Rev. William Wardlaw delivered a discourse yesterday, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-second street, on the subject of the promised restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land, the two great obstacles to which, he argued, are the stubbornness of that people themselves in not acknowledging Christ as the Redeemer, and the neglect of Christians to instruct them in the religion of the Saviour.

The following were among the commitments made yesterday by the police magistrates:—James Lynch, on charge of dangerously stabbing Henry Allen, during a quarrel early yesterday morning on the corner of South street and Maiden lane; Owen Hart, a young man of twenty-one, on charge of theft and attempts to take the life of Edmund McConkey by firing four pistol shots at him in avenue A; a man named Cohen, charged with picking from the pocket of Mr. George Pepper, of 173 Third street, on the platform of a Third avenue car, a gold watch valued at two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which was recovered; a young man of twenty-two, giving his name as John Moroney, and living at 214 Mulberry street, on a charge of assaulting and beating in the Bowery William Nolan, of 56 New Bowery, and unsuccessfully attempting to steal from the latter a gold watch and a considerable amount of money; and William Martin, alias George W. Smith, on complaint of selling a horse and carriage, valued at three hundred and fifty dollars, which he had hired at aivery stable in East Houston street.

The police yesterday afternoon made a descent on an alleged gambling establishment at 97 and 99 Sixth avenue, and arrested and locked up for examination twenty-eight men found there.

The argument in the case of General Briscoe, charged with robbing the Quartermaster's Department at Lynchburg, Va., was concluded on Saturday before the military commission in Washington having cognizance of the matter. No doubt is entertained that a verdict of guilty will be rendered; but it is thought that this will be accompanied by a recommendation to mercy.

The religious ceremonies in honor of General George Wright and his wife, who were drowned while the General was on his way to assume command of the Department of Columbia, by the sinking of the steamship Brother Jonathan, in the Pacific Ocean, were performed in San Francisco on Saturday last. The remains of the deceased were taken to Sacramento for interment.

A late San Francisco despatch states that the damage to that city by the recent earthquake was not quite so extensive as at the time reported, though the place experienced a pretty severe shaking. A few persons were killed; but it is thought that one hundred thousand dollars will cover the losses from shattered and prostrated dwellings.

The Reconstruction of the South—The Way to Settle It.

The way to settle the question of reconstruction in the South is to settle the country to be reconstructed. The great obstruction heretofore in the way of Southern advancement—born of the system of slavery, and existing ever since that institution was retained by the South—has been a species of political and social antagonism and conflict of interests existing between the two sections, North and South. Thus slavery was introduced into the South a patriarchal mode of life, and a political and social system obnoxious both to the progress of education and to liberal association with other peoples possessing different interests.

The South became strictly an agricultural country, while the North, rejecting slavery, naturally adopted the arts, commerce and manufactures. On these two opposing grounds the two peoples continually clashed. While one grew indolent, inventive and educated, the other remained slothful and ignorant; one cried for a protective tariff, and the other shrieked for free trade. Ho argument in the forum, virulent abuse by the press, and constantly increasing animosity throughout the body social followed of course. The abolition of slavery cut away the foundation and the whole rotten fabric fell to the ground, giving, at last, an opportunity for the true American sentiment to assert itself.

That this American sentiment is superior to all extraneous influence the present condition of things amply proves. An entire revolution in thought and action has taken place throughout the major portion of the Southern States. As the French Revolution created ideas that had never before existed among the people of that nation, or at least had never found expression, so this rebellion has totally changed the opinions and views of the Southerners towards ourselves. Whereas we were formerly "mudsills" without cultivation, laborers for hire, now all these things are changed, and we are found to be earnest workers for the advancement of our country and people—at least the acts of our former detractors would lead one to believe so.

To-day the one universal cry going up from the South is for an infusion of our energy, originality, industry and ambition—as in ancient times old men dropping feeble and palsied into the grave were wont to infuse into their thin and watery veins the rich blood of some youthful and stalwart slave, that thus their current of life might continue to ebb and flow yet a little longer. From every State in the South—from the pine forests of North Carolina, with their wealth of turpentine; from the rice swamps and cotton islands of South Carolina; from the grain fields and exhausted tobacco plantations of Virginia; from the cotton lands of Georgia, and the cedar swamps of Florida, where even now bright Northern axes are beginning to hew their way to independence—from every quarter the lands are calling for Northern capital, skill and industry. The Valley of the Shenandoah, one of the richest farming countries in the world, now lies desolate and fruitless. Near Brunswick, in Georgia, the most valuable ship timber in the country is waiting to be cut. Mines of wealth beneath the earth remain hidden for want of Yankee enterprise to develop them. In Georgia only one-sixth of the area devoted to farming is improved, and to-day even that is almost valueless for want of means. The tobacco lands of Virginia and other States which have been thrown out as exhausted could readily be renewed by proper treatment, such as every Northern farmer understands. Daily our cities are filling with Southerners—extensive land owners, but otherwise penniless—who come here to offer portions of their land on our own terms. Property can be bought in any locality desired for less than one-sixth of its value before the war. Land that sold for fifty dollars an acre then, can now be had at from five to seven dollars. These parties will make any possible arrangement, so that their lands may be again worked to advantage.

There is even an organized company, having for its object the introduction of Northern energy and capital into Southern States. They have one million three hundred thousand acres of mineral, grazing, bottom and timber lands in Virginia; over seven hundred thousand acres of timber, turpentine, cotton and mineral lands in Georgia and North and South Carolina. Factories, furnaces, granite quarries, cotton gins—in fact, every conceivable natural or artificial wealth heretofore appertaining to the great Southern interest can now be had for a song. Immigration and capital are now the two great wants of the South, and within the past two years shrewd men, who discovered the fact, have realized immense fortunes by putting it to a practical test.

But another most important feature in this great awakening in the minds of the South is their desire and demand for the means of education and machines for labor saving. Our publishers state that so great is the Southern demand for the old standard books for education that their presses can hardly supply it, while it utterly precludes the possibility of introducing anything new in that line. Our establishments for the sale of agricultural implements and every known invention for labor saving are daily filled with Southerners, who examine everything of that nature with the eagerness and curiosity of a child, but also with the appreciation of minds that are just discovering what we have been at during all these years that they have been asleep. One "cultivator" is equal to ten negro hands, and one "coffee roaster"—an ingenious little invention—will save the labor of one stalwart

African per diem; and as the old system of a dozen men doing the work of one is wound up, it is discovered that any invention which saves human labor and time is rather a useful and beneficent article.

All these facts are portentous; they show that the Southern people are at length outgrowing the old John Randolph sneer about Yankee peddlers and mechanics; they show that a great uprising and mental illumination is in process of incubation among our Southern brethren, needing only to be fructified by a little nursing on our part to become a great and potent result. By these means the South will be truly reconstructed, restored and redeemed; a noble and beautiful country now laid waste will become vivified and fruitful forever, while new fields of labor for the emigration of Europe, and new avenues for the use of capital, will eventuate in rendering this the most powerful and richest country and people on the face of the earth, bound together by ties of such intimate agreement that only calmly shall ever dissolve them.

Prospects of the Pacific Railway.

With numerous plans and many subsidies from Congress the parties who have been urging the project of a Pacific railroad have failed to carry them out. Their schemes are all broken to pieces, or they are used for speculative purposes, in bolstering up some sinking or perhaps bogus stock. There is plenty of capital in this country and Europe to carry through this important undertaking without delay, and without begging Congress for grants of land or other donations. The party of European capitalists who have just been making a tour, examining our system of railroads and investigating the extent of our resources, has had this subject brought before them. In a speech recently delivered before a public audience by Sir Morton Peto, one of the most influential members of the party, he said he would like to see "the Union of the States made solid and enduring by the linking of the Pacific territory with that of the Atlantic by means of the iron bands of the railroad. There should be no more rounding or crossing by Panama, or attempts to convey by steam on that route the vast trade and travel which would ensue between the two sections of the country now that the war was ended. Then, as now, England and the United States would, he was confident, go hand and hand in pushing on the civilization of the Old and New Worlds." Observations like these, coming from so practical, sagacious and influential a source, cannot but be regarded as significant. English capital is ready to be invested in this road. One important and substantial link of the Eastern section—the Atlantic and Great Western road—is the work of English capital and enterprise, with Sir Morton Peto, Mr. James McHenry, Mr. Kennard and others as its architects and constructors. These gentlemen and their friends desire no Congressional subsidies to aid them in their enterprises. What they undertake to perform they undertake to accomplish by their own means, and they have never yet failed of success. All they ask is the favor of the American people; and that this is abundantly bestowed is illustrated by the numerous cordial, flattering and liberal demonstrations that have greeted them all through their tour.

This new steam line of communication with the Pacific is demanded for a number of reasons. It will bring Europe closer to Asia, and make America the centre of the world's commerce, civilization and progress. It will make this continent the centre of trade and travel between London and Peking. It will civilize our vast Western wildernesses, spread the glittering riches of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada before the world, and open a surer and more expeditious route from our own Atlantic shores to the Pacific than the roundabout ones by way of the Horn or the Isthmus. This trade, as Sir Morton suggests, now that the war is ended, will become enormous, and will require a double or more tracks to carry it on. The business with the new States and Territories of Sierra Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, together with Oregon and Washington, is rapidly augmenting, and is entirely beyond the capacity of the present modes of conveyance, although new expresses are started every few weeks over the plains. The pioneer people of these regions appeal earnestly for this railroad, and are willing to lend all the aid they possess to carry it along. They know that by the means of this road the development of their country will, in ten years' time, well repay the cost of the road, and their population be counted by millions instead of hundreds of thousands. The questions as to what route it will take or by whom it will be built are with them no matter of importance. All they say is, "Let the road be built, no matter by whom, or whether by foreign or native capitalists." This is the proper spirit.

The people on the Pacific side, with their usual energy, commenced their end of the route some two years since, and, notwithstanding the war and the high price of gold, have ascended over half way from Sacramento city to the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and expect to have the road built to the summit—one hundred and four miles from the city of Sacramento—by the first of November, 1866. When it is considered that Sacramento is two thousand seven hundred feet above tide-water, the magnitude of the work may be imagined. Four thousand men, mostly Chinese, are at work on this end of the Pacific road at this time. The State of California has donated, for the prosecution of the work, two millions one hundred thousand dollars, in gold paying interest bonds. The city of San Francisco gives four hundred thousand dollars, Sacramento six hundred thousand, Placer county two hundred and fifty thousand, the interest on all of which is payable in gold. This shows the spirit of the people of the comparatively young State of California in regard to this grand project. The same enthusiasm in regard to it prevails all through the mountainous silver regions.

To meet this momentum on the Pacific side we have already lines established on the Atlantic side, reaching directly from the city of New York to the city of St. Louis, and stretching some two hundred miles from the latter place into the interior. In the construction of a large portion of this route, as we have already seen, European capital has been largely invested without government aid. All they have now to do is for the moneyed men of Europe to aid in the completion of the road to the Pacific, and if the American capitalists and stockholders daily and speculate with the project any longer have them laid out in the cold by proclaiming their willingness to build the road promptly, without any government assist-

ance whatever. In this they will have the sympathy and co-operation of the American people from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore.

Hotels in Maximilian's Service—One of Them.

Our last news from Mexico informs us that among the Americans who have accepted official positions under Maximilian is "General M. F. Maury," not unknown to the world in connection with science, who was at one time a naval officer under the United States government, and who afterwards renounced his allegiance and violated his oath to join the rebel service. A good record to an ambitious man is his stock in trade. In whatever branch of the public service, or in whatever capacity in public life he may have made himself conspicuous, if his record be not genuine his character is likely to suffer. He may be a hero or he may be a humbug, according as the truth of history is made manifest.

There was a prevailing idea that Mr. Maury, formerly lieutenant and subsequently commander in the United States Navy, was entitled to certain credit for important discoveries in the laws of currents, winds, and so forth. Maury was in a high official position as director of the National Observatory in Washington, where he had every opportunity of obtaining information upon the subjects whereof he treated. According to instructions issued by the Navy Department while Mr. Maury was at the head of the Observatory, every naval officer and captain of a ship in the merchant marine furnished to Mr. Maury all the observations which came within his experience of winds and tides and currents. Upon these data Mr. Maury, lying quietly in his seclusion in Washington for nearly eighteen years that he was at the head of the National Observatory, published a report and made a reputation by his theory on winds and currents. The men who furnished the materials got no credit. Maury, ex-commander of the United States Navy, ex-President of the National Observatory, and present official of Maximilian, gathered all the credit into his own fold. It is now very well understood that Maury had very little to do with the practical operation of those discoveries with which his name is connected; and it is worth remembering that many of the theories which he advanced in connection with the Atlantic telegraph and the submarine plateau between Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland have been subsequently proved erroneous. For instance, his theory that the pressure of the water in the Atlantic Ocean must extinguish life, and that the bed of the sea was a graveyard, that no vitality could be found there, was upset by the experiments of Colonel Tal. P. Schaffer, of Kentucky, who made a voyage in northern latitudes, in the region of Iceland, and by his soundings found molluscs, with all the evidences of life. He reported the fact to the British government, and they sent out explorers on the same route, who found plenty of the mollusk tribe on their sounding lines, full of life in the highest condition known to that low class of the animal kingdom.

So much for Maury's graveyard theory. The survey of the great Atlantic plateau was anticipated by Commodore Berryman, of the United States Navy, when the Atlantic cable was first projected, and the information which he obtained by experiment he communicated to the British government upon his arrival in England. For this he was brought to task by Maury, and in like manner all the labors of other United States officers were absorbed by the head of the National Observatory and placed to his own credit. In fact, as far back as 1848 Colonel Sherburne had announced this Atlantic plateau, and arrived at the same conclusions which have since been established, with the exception of Maury's "graveyard" notion.

We see, therefore, how easy it is for a man in power to manufacture a reputation upon the industry of others. There were many officers of the navy who would have been willing to have assumed the position of Lieutenant Maury, and fully as competent to fulfill its duties; but he was the lucky one, and he has succeeded in obtaining a name in naval science at the expense of others—a name, however, which his recent career has blotted all over with infamy.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD REGIONS.—The first mission of importance to the old regions of Pennsylvania was that sent by the New York Herald over a year ago. The Herald represents the capital of the whole world, and Petrolia had the benefit of its influence otherwise, in bringing out the riches of its oily caverns. Subsequently a mission consisting of a number of the most prominent capitalists of Europe, representing from two to three hundred millions, visited the same regions; and, more recently, a mission consisting of some two hundred American capitalists, representing, it is stated, from one to two hundred millions, has just made the tour of the oleaginous districts. What the precise objects of these latter missions are, following as they do the pioneer mission of the Herald, which operated so wonderfully in opening the country more than a year ago, we cannot, of course, say. They may be to invest in oil lands, oil leases, oil wells, or to monopolize all the oil lands by a gigantic purchase, or to forestall Congressional legislation; or they may be to build railroads and otherwise improve the ways of this remarkable territory, where towns spring up in a night, as if petroleum were the genuine oil of Aladdin. If the building of railroads be one of the objects, the sooner the capitalists set about it the better; for, from all we can hear, the roads at best are bad enough, and there is no name for the worst. At any rate, we find that Petrolia is likely to be largely benefited by the fresh introduction of a large amount of foreign and native capital—all springing from this pioneer movement of the Herald.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT FEELS.—The boasted reform organizations in this city have all disastrously floundered out and are in reality the greatest humbugs in the city. They have fircased the corruption in this city and at Albany, and, in fact, the developments indicate that such was their object. With all their efforts at reform we have gone on deeper and deeper, until rank corruption has penetrated almost every department of our city and State government. The only departments in this city which are honestly managed and conducted with strict probity are the Park, the Croton Aqueduct and Metropolitan Police Commissions. In these there seems to be some regard to the principles which we once believed existed among our sub-

He men; but in all other departments of our city government the management is going on from bad to worse. The paid Fire Department organized last winter has already turned out a disastrous failure, and promises to be a bitter pill for the insurance companies which secured its passage. The directors of these corporate companies are nearly all denouncing the department. Thus the Park, Croton and Police Commissions are about the only departments in our city which present an honest and efficient administration of affairs.

The War of the Radicals—Their Position as Shown by Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn is remarkable as one more manifesto in the conflict that is evidently in rage between the government and the radical agitators. Stevens, Sumner and Wendell Phillips have put forth the three violent tirades of the radicals. Mr. McCulloch gave one dignified answer, and Mr. Seward, the head of the conservative elements of the republican party, himself once radical in his views, has now given another.

The best point in the speech is that it puts the radicals in their proper place. With a distinctness, a force and a felicity of statement that will make this point clear to every faculty, it holds the radicals up to public reprobation, as the allies in evil of the men who strove to destroy the country, and more particularly as the friends and helpers of that ramp of the rebellion that in the Southern States even now opposes the labor of reconstruction. To hinder reconstruction is to keep up the state originated by those who made the war. To delay the settlement of the country in order to secure "ultimate political triumph" is merely to "institute a new civil war." And how is reconstruction hindered?—how is this new civil war forced upon the country? "You are yourselves," says Mr. Seward, "aware of the answer, when you fasten upon any violent, factious or seditious exhibition of passion or discontent in any of the lately rebellious States, and argue from it the failure of the plan. Every turbulent and factious person in the lately insurrectionary States is restless, hindering and delaying the work of restoration to the extent of his ability." He is keeping up the spirit that made the war bitter—keeping men's minds in a ferment of discontent, and rendering impossible that sense of satisfaction and harmony of intercourse that are absolutely necessary for the real settlement of the country.

That is the result of agitation at the South, where the agitators are despised by the mass of the people and sneered at as the men who staid at home throughout the war. But agitators on our side do even greater evil, because they have greater power. "The case," says Mr. Seward, "is precisely the same with ourselves. Manifestations of doubt, distrust, crimination, contempt or defiance in the loyal States are equally injurious, and equally tend to delay the work of reconciliation." This is a distinct account of the labor of Stevens, Sumner, Phillips, Tilton and Company. They are the assistants and collaborators of what is left of the rebellion. They also, like the present dissatisfied men in the South, were stay-at-home heroes, who flunked dreadful wrath at the peaceful distance of a thousand miles. They, like these Southern disturbers, are disposed and eager to keep up the war forever, because they never felt it, and thought it a fine thing to prate about. Tilton has had his wonderful sentences about the "blood and treasure" war has cost but even though he was drafted, he would not have a single drop of his own blood shed to be in the bill. The people can see in this speech exactly how the best men in the country regard the present agitation of the radicals, and how the struggle commences and takes shape.

TRADE AND COMMERCE WITH THE INTERIOR IN MEXICO.—It is well known that a new steamship line has been started to run between New York and Vera Cruz. The latter port is in the possession and under the control of the imperialists of Mexico, and the arrangements for running this line must have been made with the Maximilian party, and thus in opposition to the old republic. We understand also that railroad grants have been obtained from the same source, and a number of Americans have connected themselves with these projects. These schemes are now being followed by the organization of a Mexican Express Company, recognized, of course, by the imperial party on the Mexican portion of the route. Among those prominently connected with this enterprise is a gentleman so well acquainted with the policy of the State Department and its drift on Mexican affairs, as almost to surprise one to see his name mixed up in the enterprise. Then, several leading rebel officers have been placed by Maximilian at the head of the Colonization Bureau to obtain American emigration.

We publish this morning communications from the Mexican Consul General of the Juarez government, and Señor Romero, the Minister at Washington from the republic of Mexico, calling attention to those projects and citing the laws of the country bearing upon them. They show distinctly that all of these schemes, railroads and others, will be repudiated by the republican government of Mexico, and that they will be sponged from the slate with one stroke. In view of the complications which will soon arise in Mexico, we commend these statements to the attention of the public as important and curious facts.

THE END OF THE REBEL DEBT.—President Johnson's telegram to Provisional Governor Holden has completely settled the question in regard to the rebel debt. The President says:—"Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated, finally and forever." He emphatically adds:—"Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look to the power they tried to establish in violation of the laws, the constitution and the will of the people. They must meet their fate." The North Carolina Convention endorsed this view of the case, and repudiated the debt by the decisive vote of eighty-four to twelve. All the seceded States will follow this example, and thus the matter. The rebel bondholders in England can no longer harbor the ghost of a hope that the United States will pay them for adding to destroy the Union. President Johnson gives a final judgment against them. "They must meet their fate."

LOANS OFFERED TO NEW YORK CAPITALISTS.—Aside from the local and government loans which are every few days offered to the capitalists of this city, we notice that a Mexican loan for thirty millions is say-